

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

[VOL. XXXIV.

TOCSIN.

Approaching Election.

Brief Review of Gen. Adair's Defence.
A defence of General Adair, written by himself has been ushered to the public. As was expected it is weak and unsatisfactory. He places his own word against the declarations of numerous witnesses, and expects the people to believe his interested explanations, in preference to their disinterested statements.

He first denies a connection with Burr. Most of the circumstances which indicate this connection, he leaves wholly without explanation.

He says, he is not responsible for the use of his name in the correspondence between Burr and Wilkinson, and asks, "do not the names of Cushing and Porter appear in the letter from Burr to Wilkinson?" They do indeed; but in a very different way from Adair's name. Burr asks, "is Cushing & Porter right?" Does he ask this question in relation to Adair? No; he speaks of Adair as if he already knew him to be right. The Gen. also asks, "and has not Brutus in his publication used names without being authorized?" Yes; and the sentiments of the men whose names he used were well known to him, as well doubtless as Adair's were known to Burr. If Burr was no more mistaken than he has been, was to Adair's innocence. This was an unfortunate comparison for the general.

The two letters of Adair to Wilkinson in which he enquires concerning Mexico, he explains by saying, the first was intended to gain information to aid the government in fixing the boundary of Louisiana, and the second in which he enquires the distance and what kind of way it was from St. Louis to Santa Fee and thence to Mexico, was written in mere sport. It was nothing but fun. He was "serious" only, as he says himself, in that part which detailed the rumors concerning Burr. As the kind of way from St. Louis to Santa Fee and thence to Mexico, and the distance between the two latter places, cannot possibly have any relation to the boundary of Louisiana, perhaps a funny construction is the most convenient one the Gen. can give it. But how came he to joke Wilkinson in this manner? Does it not indicate that he knew or suspected, that Wilkinson and Burr, if not himself, had some notion of travelling that way and distance? He certainly had good grounds for suspicion; for Wilkinson had informed him the preceding spring, that Burr reckoned on him and that they must have a peep at the unknown world beyond them. If this letter was fun it was a kind of fun most incomprehensible.

The expression to Boyle about piling mountain upon mountain in preference to making roads between the east and the west, he says, he meant merely, in a commercial view! This was a lousy figure, truly. Judge Boyle cannot give it that construction although he had been requested to do so, as will be seen by his letter annexed. Another pile of mountains upon the top of the Alleghenies, would surely cut off all intercourse political as well as commercial.

He denies the alleged conversation with Jephthah Dudley, and says that fourteen years ago he threatened to chastise him if he repeated it. It is strange he has not done so; for it has been repeated many a time. But Dudley's statement so far as it relates to the abuse of Jefferson and the separation of the Union, is abundantly supported by the annexed statements of Mills and Gregg.

He does not deny the statement of Bibb; but gives us no information with regard to the object of his nightly visits to Burr. He does indeed attempt to show that he could not have made many such visits on account of the short period he remained in Frankfort. He arrived there on the 4th Dec. and according to his own account, might have remained there until the 8th.—Here was time for four nightly interviews. But a Grand Jury was first called on this subject in the former part of November and discharged after an adjournment of several days. During this time Adair was in Frankfort canvassing for the Senate, and may have visited Burr a dozen times.—However, Mr. Bibb's statement hereto annexed, puts the fact of clandestine visits beyond a doubt.

The General says "to this trial [Burr's] in Frankfort" I was summoned as a witness against Col. Burr. I did not refuse to attend, as stated by Brutus, but came on the first information I had of the summons. The certificate of the Clerk and Deputy Marshall hereto annexed, tell a different story. Judge ye, whether the General does not contradict the records of a court, and deny a fact which the officer was on the spot to establish.

He does not remember the conversation alluded to by Judge Trimble, whose statement is annexed. It is, therefore, proved, and not denied, that he said "if he knew any thing of Burr's projects, no power but God Almighty should extort it from him," and ridiculed the idea of Burr's having any illicit project. All this was done too after it had been hinted to him by Wilkinson, that Burr had an "illicit project" against "the unknown world beyond" him! These circumstances the general does not attempt to ridicule. By the statement of Col. Lynch the General would induce us to believe, that the object of his journey to New Orleans was merely "to attend to the getting up" of some notes of Col. Lynch from Mr. Livingston, which Burr was to pay as a part of the consideration for Washita lands. Is it possible! Did Gen. Adair really undertake this long journey merely to get those notes? One would think as a matter of course that they would pass into the hands of Burr on his paying them, as vouchers in his settlement with Col. Lynch. But if this was Adair's errand,

why did Col. Lynch send a special messenger after him for the purpose of obtaining money to pay the same. Mr. Corrin, whose judgment against him and General Adair in conjunction, he says, he was to spare to Adair a bill or post notes to satisfy, in consideration of his going to New Orleans and getting up these notes from Livingston? That such a messenger was sent is a fact; that he overtook Adair in Nashville and had some transactions on this subject, both with him and Burr, is also a fact. The object was too insignificant and the circumstances too improbable, for reasonable men to believe that General Adair went all the way to N. Orleans just to fetch Col. Lynch's notes? His real object is still unexplained.

The General says, that after he arrived at Madam Forage's in New Orleans, "the house was soon crowded with gentlemen, enquiring where was Burr? What force had he?" Now, why did these gentlemen ask these questions? There can be but one reason. They must have known or thought, that Adair was engaged with Burr, and knew all his movements and his force. Did Gen. Adair contradict that impression? No; but his reply as stated by himself, is somewhat different from the conversation detailed by Prevost as mentioned in the depositions of Shaw and Tharp. He says, he answered, that "he left Burr in Nashville, that he [Burr] had no men."

Prevost said, he had seen Adair, "who said that Burr would be in town in three days," &c. At dinner the Gen. states, that having heard that Wilkinson would arrest him, he said "he did not care for Wilkinson nor his arrest—that the people of Kentucky were more afraid of him than Burr—that they knew Burr had no means in his power to injure them, but that General Wilkinson had." What had Wilkinson done to offend Adair who has written to him in the most friendly terms, no longer before, than the preceding April? Wilkinson had settled the quarrel with the Spaniards without a war, and had put N. Orleans in a situation to be defended against the expected attack by Burr. Were these sins against his country or against Adair's friendship? The truth seems to be, that for some unknown cause, both Adair and Burr were extremely anxious that Wilkinson should provoke a war with the Spaniards. Adair says, that "Burr observed to him at Maj. Love's after stating that his hopes were at an end, and that he would now go and settle his Washita lands—"I will show you before many years that I am not afraid to fight the Spaniards," if Wilkinson is!" In the memoirs of Wilkinson published in 1810, vol. II. page 24, in a note, it is stated, that Gen. Adair when he arrived at the mouth of the Pascagoula river on his way to N. Orleans, was asked by Dr. White whether any thing was really intended by Burr, and replied "why something would have been done, if Wilkinson had not turned out a damned coward; for if he had attacked the Spaniards, and the blood of one man had been spilled, the government could not have stopped the western people." This both Burr and Adair seem to have been equally angry with Wilkinson for not provoking a war with the Spaniards. For what reason? The reason is not certain; but the most obvious one seems to be, that the army being employed against the Spaniards could not obstruct the execution of Burr's plan upon N. Orleans. Louisiana revolutionized, it might have been expected that Wilkinson and his army would have instantly joined Burr in penetrating into Mexico. But the pacific course of Wilkinson on the Sabine, and his defection from the party, put an end to Burr's hopes.

General Adair does not explain how he should have been able to resist his arrest by Wilkinson in 48 hours, according to his declaration to Smith, nor does he explain what kind of equipage it was with which he would have protected himself, had he known Wilkinson's intentions. But he in a measure, confirms the affidavit of Smith by telling us he did say before his arrest, that "he did not care for Wilkinson or his arrest." Why was he so careless about it, if did not expect to prevent it?

The general denies that he ever had any correspondence with Burr. The annexed evidence of Wilkinson tells a different story.

He admits that after the investigation was ended in Frankfort, he did have a private interview with Burr in which the latter showed him letters developing his whole design; but immediately burnt the letters and said his hopes were at an end for the present, and he would go and settle on his Washita lands. If this were so, why the military preparations and the armed boats descending the Ohio and Mississippi, for some time after? This admission of General Adair proves, however, that the purchase of Washita lands was a mere cover for other designs, or a resort in case of failure, as Jefferson had stated to Congress. It also proves, that Burr had illicit projects, and that Jos. Daviess was not quite so deranged as Adair has pronounced him before Trimble. But General Adair seems to adhere to his fixed purpose notwithstanding Burr's designs were. He acknowledged that he knew—Why does he not inform the public? In his defence he has not done so. Does it still require the power of God Almighty to extort it from him?

Where was Milam, the Lexington cavalry man, when Adair thus visited Burr at Maj. Love's? Would he not be as likely to see Burr's visitors between sunset and dark, as "in the dead of night when the house was still?" This Adair destroys the force of his friend's certificate.

As for Col. Lynch, he merely certifies that he does not believe Adair was

engaged with Burr.—The Gen. might get such a certificate from every man in the state who will vote for him.

Burr appears by the depositions of Davis Floyd and Alexander Johnston, two of Burr's confederates, taken in a suit now pending in the General Court on one of Burr's Bills of Exchange, drawn when he was in Kentucky, in which Lynch is complainant, that the same Col. Lynch was the agent of Burr, and that Bills were deposited with him by Burr, for the purpose of forwarding his expedition. This shows how much reliance is to be put in his certificate.

The general admits that he believed a separation of the states would take place at a future period until he entered the floor of Congress in 1805. During that session, he says, he was converted over to the Union and has ever remained true in the faith. His expression to Boyle having been made in that session, was probably before his conversation; but how sincere that conversation was, may be seen by reference to the annexed statement of Dudley, Mills and Gregg. If he was a true convert he certainly has an awkward way of telling his experience.

He denies opposition to Jefferson while he was in the Senate. Why then did he vote against the non importation act, Jefferson's favorite measure at the session? Why did he speak in his letters with such bitterness of sarcasm with respect to Jefferson's management of our foreign relations, particularly with regard to Spain? Whence his abuse of Jefferson to Dudley while he was still a Senator, to Long, shortly after he had resigned, and to Gregg in 1813 including both Jefferson and Madison in his denunciations? He was certainly as unfortunate in showing his friendship to Jefferson as his conversion to the Union.

The general imagines he has discovered a mighty conspiracy against himself and the people! This is an imagination of his own or a tale of his friends. Who are the conspirators? Where are their meetings? Is it imagined, that when two or three men unfriendly to the General's election, shall be seen conversing together, they are conspiring against the free suffrage of the people or even against the General's election? No! this is an electioneering trick, unworthy of the Gen. and palmed upon him by some of his friends. He may thank the arrogance, folly and falsehood which have been emitted in his defence for the determined investigation which has been made into his conduct and principle.

PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY, it is yours to decide. The issue is between General Adair on the one side and a cloud of circumstances and a host of witnesses on the other. Will you believe the accused at the bar or a dozen respectable witnesses who testify against him? It rests here—Either you must believe General Adair, who, as Judge Trimble states, has said, "I KNOW ANYTHING OF BURR'S PROJECTS NO POWER BUT GOD ALMIGHTY'S COULD EXTORT IT FROM HIM," or you must believe the annexed statements, made by men who have no interest in telling falsehood and are fully conscious of the responsibilities which they assume. Both you cannot believe. Read, reflect with candor, act with wisdom, and the commonwealth is safe.

DOCUMENTS.

Certificate of the Clerk of the Federal Court.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Kentucky District Court.
I John H. Hanna, Clerk of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Kentucky District, do hereby certify that there was issued by the late clerk of the District Court on the 26th November 1806 a Subpoena for John Adair and others as witnesses on behalf of the United States vs. A. Burr which was made returnable on the 25th day of the term being the 3d December and executed by T. Long Deputy Marshal.—And on the next day an attachment was issued against the said Adair for contempt and executed by the aforesaid Deputy.

JON. H. HANNA.

Certificate of the Deputy Marshal.
I, certify that in the year 1806, ever since acted as Deputy Marshal in the District of Ky, that when the attempt was made by the Attorney of the U. States to indict Aaron Burr in the fall of that year, I was sent with a subpoena to summon General Adair and others to attend as witnesses against Burr: that I went to the house of General Adair and served the subpoena on him two or three days before the day on which he was to appear in Frankfort. In the course of the conversation which ensued, when I served the subpoena General Adair appeared very angry and damned Mr. Jefferson and the attorney, Mr. Daviess, and said that he would not, and could not obey the summons, because he had business to which he was obliged to attend in the Green river country. General Adair did not attend and an attachment was issued against him which was ever entrusted to me. I started to his house for the purpose of serving it and met him about a mile and an half from home on his way, as he said, to Frankfort.

I also certify that Philips Caldwell was very intimate in 1805 both with myself and General Adair; that for a long time he attempted by various conversations to engage me on a military expedition, as he said, against Mexico, in which he told me repeatedly, that both Burr and Adair were engaged.

THOMAS LONG.

July 8th 1820.

These certificates fully prove the ex-

position of the Subpoena on Gen. Adair before the attachment was issued, the assertions of his friends on his own authority to the country notwithstanding.

Long's certificate develops the reason why General Phillips Caldwell contradicted the statement of Dudley—he was himself engaged with Burr. It also affords additional testimony that Adair was concerned in Burr's project.

Judge Trimble's statement.

FRANKFORT, June 23d 1820.
Sir—In answer to your note of yesterday in relation to the statement made by Brutus, and reference to me in proof of it, I cannot hesitate to state the expressions really used by General Adair, with the circumstances that led to them.

On the day the Grand Jury was empanelled, at the instance of Col. Daviess, in the case of Col. Burr, shortly after the Jury was sworn, I left the court room, and came to Bushe's tavern. There were four or five gentlemen sitting in the public room when I entered it. In a few minutes Gen. Adair came in and sat down. After speaking familiarly with some of the gentlemen, who were strangers to me, one of them observed to him, well, General, I believe they have got you into the scrape too, I understand Col. Daviess has summoned or attached you as a witness against Col. Burr; how came you to know any thing of Col. Burr's projects? General Adair replied that he knew nothing about Col. Burr's projects. I have an impression, that he said he could not know without being concerned; but of this I cannot feel certain. And the Gen. with some appearance of irritation, and with considerable emphasis, said, that Col. Daviess was a damned fool, or he would have known him well enough to know, that if he knew anything of Burr's projects, no power but God Almighty's could extort it from him.

Gen. Adair ridiculed the idea of Burr being engaged in any illicit project, and said that Col. Daviess must be deranged, or he could not imagine, Burr had any improper designs.

I have given you the observations of Gen. Adair, with the circumstances that led to them, with as much accuracy, as it is possible for me to do at this distance of time. I forbear to speak of the impression made on my mind at the time, believing it more proper to leave you to draw your own inferences from the facts and circumstances.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

ROBERT TRIMBLE.

Having been applied to for a copy of my letter in answer to one addressed to me by Isaac Caldwell, Esq. a friend of Gen. Adair, I have handed the above retained by me at the time, as the rough draft of my letter to him.

June 24th 1820.

R. TRIMBLE.

This letter was procured from the Judge by Adair's friends about three weeks ago; yet they have withheld it from the public, both Cato and Franklin stating the conversation entirely different from the statement contained in this letter. It will be seen, that the statement of Brutus was not so comprehensive as Adair's actual remarks. Instead of saying, that if he knew any thing of Burr's projects no power but God Almighty could extort it from him, "There may be many projects which are not treasonable; yet Adair would, if he knew them, conceal all, treasonable or not. This statement also contradicts Cato, who says this conversation took place after the trial was over."

Jephthah Dudley's statement.

In September 1806, I met with Gen. Adair at Hartford: the conversation turned on the numerous publications in the papers concerning Col. Burr and the object of his visit to the Western country. General Adair spoke with considerable warmth of these publications; he said the d-d newspapers (or democratic newspapers I am not certain which) had already done more mischief than the Editors would ever atone for. He said, had it not been for them that great, good and persecuted man, Col. Burr would now have been President of the United States, instead of rambling about the country like an exile, and that d-d breacher son of a b—h Thomas Jefferson, would have been left at home where he might have attended to his farm and black Sal, for which he was much better qualified than he was to be at the head of a great nation. He further said, that if Burr had been elected President we should have had a strong, energetic administration, instead of which we now had a weak pusillanimous one, such as would disgrace any country. General Adair spoke of Burr's plans, as if he perfectly understood them; he said they were friendly to the best interests of the Western country, and that many others were engaged in their promotion, and that the God of nature never intended this vast empire should be under one government. I asked General Adair, if he believed there were any persons in the western country favourable to such a measure; he answered, there were. I said, I did not believe there was a man west of the Allegheny mountain except such as were desperate in fortune and character, who would seriously advocate such a measure.—General Adair said I was mistaken; that he knew more than fifty men who were neither desperate in fortune nor character, who were engaged (or employed) in maturely planning to effect the object. On hearing that I expressed myself as being alarmed at the danger I considered as hanging over the country. General Adair said there was no cause for alarm; that we had the same materials, and all the information, which had formed our

present government, with the addition of many years experience, and that with this, if separated from the Eastern states, we could form a government west of the mountains much better suited to our views and interest, than the present, or any we could get while connected with them; that there was a conflicting of interests which had to be regulated by compromise, each giving up a part; but when separated there would be but one interest to consult; in proof of which General Adair spoke of the proposition to cede the navigation of the Mississippi for twenty five years, and asked if that proposition had been carried into effect, would not every man in the western country have been in favor of a separation? General Adair spoke of the immense tract of country west of us: he said when that country should be settled, and too unwieldy to remain under one government; that the God of nature never intended it, and that in forming this earth he had fixed the mountains East of us as the natural boundary line; and that a separation would take place at some time or other. He said that he would bet his hat that a proposition to that effect would be made in less than two years; and that, should that fail, (and he seemed to think it would) he would bet his house, that a violent attempt would be made in less than five years.

This is the substance of what I heard from General Adair. I do not pretend to say that I have given his words generally; but I do aver that they contain the sentiments, and opinions advanced so far as I heard and understood them.

J. DUDLEY.

* Previous to the conversation there was no man who stood higher in my estimation than General Adair; but in consequence of the dangerous tendency of those feelings developed in it, I felt myself bound to oppose his political progress. When General Adair was a candidate for the Senate a short time after, I repeated it to several members of the Legislature, and others. This has impressed it indelibly on my mind.

Letter from Dr. Charles Mills, detailing another conversation of General Adair's similar to that stated by Jephthah Dudley.

DEAR SIR—In answer to yours of the 6th instance I inform you, that in the latter part of the fall, or early part of the winter of 1805, I was at Charles Lynch's in Shelby county, when a conversation took place between General Adair and myself, in the course of which he gave it as his opinion, that there would be a separation of the western from the eastern states; and went on to assign reasons why it would be. I cannot at this remote period, cite the precise expressions of General Adair; but I recollect well, that he urged as a reason why such an event should take place, that the Union was an unnatural one, owing to the geographical situation of the country. To your second question I cannot say positively whether Burr and Adair were there together. Burr arrived at Lynch's in the night and remained up stairs or out of view until the next night, when he came down to supper; but whether General Adair had left there previously to Burr's arrival or not, I cannot, at this time recollect so well as to say certainly; but my impression is, that they were there together.

I am, respectfully, yours, &c.

CHARLES MILLS.

July 8th, 1820.

Extract of a letter from Harvey Gregg, detailing still other conversations of General Adair's similar to that stated by Jephthah Dudley.

After stating that he had no acquaintance or conversation personally with General Adair, he proceeds:—"But during the time which I staid at Natchez, which was until the 9th day of April 1813, I frequently heard Gen. Adair have conversations with several individuals, some whose names I believe I recollect, in which I was surprised to hear the freedom which he took in bestowing abuse on the then reigning administration, as well as the preceding Mr. Jefferson's time. In these conversations Burr's expedition was frequently adverted to by some of the company, on which there was usually a short comment by some person; but being then on my way to the Spanish dominions, I did not charge my memory with every thing I heard. But one thing I perfectly recollect, and that was the General's talking about the administration wanting energy, and a prediction that the government from the extent of territory, and the cause before mentioned, would sink under its own weight. I perfectly remember that I went away thoroughly convinced beyond all contradiction, that the original design was to sever the Union."

At the time I was at Natchez there was a number of men who were going to the Spanish territories to join a small army that was then besieged in a small Spanish town called La Bahia, about 75 miles from the post of Natchitoches; and among the rest Jose Alvarez de Toledo, who bore the title of General. And it was asserted by numbers that General Adair was going out to take command of the army, at which they were very much rejoiced from his known military reputation. But I think it was sometime between the 26th of March and 9th of April 1813, that it was rumored that General Adair was not going but was coming to Kentucky to go to Canada with Gov. Shelby, from whom he had received a letter. I recollect to have heard a great deal more said, than I have related above on the subject, and have a correct remembrance that when the General spoke his hearers were all attention, and there appeared to

be several about the house of Mr. Tho. M. Wynn of Natchez, that appeared to have a full knowledge of the General's original design in conjunction with Burr, as it was a disputed point in that country whether an invasion of the Spanish territories or a severance of the Union was the object. But it was strongly urged, and I know generally believed, that the latter was the object. For I know to my own knowledge, if General Adair had gone to the Spanish territories at that time, which he could have done without censure, (or any other man who had his military reputation) that his standard would have been soon crowded with a very considerable army.

I have now stated in substance what I know, and what was then my opinion, and which is one I still entertain."

HARVEY GREGG.

New-Castle, 16th July, 1820.

Judge Boyle's Statement.

Copy of a letter from the honorable John Boyle to Ben. F. Pleasant of Harrodsburg, dated July 3d. 1820.

SIR—Your letter of the 30th ultimo was duly received by the hand of Mr. Head. My name has been used in the publication in the Argus to which you allude, without my authority and contrary to my wish. Candor, however, requires me to say that an expression similar in import to that which is attributed to that publication to General Adair, was made by him in my presence during the winter in which he served as a senator of this state in the senate of the United States.

I understand indeed from your letter that General Adair admits that he made such a remark; but that he alleges it was intended to "express and point out" the direction which in his opinion "should be given to the trade of the western country: viz. down the Mississippi; pi instead of across the mountains," and you seem to expect that I should give an explanation to that effect. I am sorry to be obliged to state, that the circumstances under which the expression was made by General Adair, do not enable me to give the views which he had of the subject and which induced him to make use of the expression.

A small part of the nett proceeds of the sale of the public lands in the state of Ohio had by a compact with that state on its admission into the Union, been agreed by congress to be applied to opening a road from the navigable waters of the Atlantic to the Ohio. That fund, though it was believed it would be ultimately sufficient for the purpose, accured too tardily to progress with the road with that rapidity which was desired by many. General Worthington who was a member of the senate from the state of Ohio, was particularly anxious to obtain an appropriation in money in anticipation of that fund, and proposed to me that we should consult General Adair and procure his co-operation in attaining that object. We accordingly went in search of General Adair and found him writing at his desk in the senate chamber. On stating our object General Adair responded in substance that we had better appropriate money in filing one mountain upon another. This response, though very laconic, was sufficient to evidence his decided hostility to the measure we proposed, and General Worthington immediately turned away, and I followed him—and I never have had any further conversation with General Adair upon that subject.

General Worthington, who was every day in the Senate with General Adair, may have had other conversations with him upon the subject and may be able to give the explanation you require; but it must be evident from the transaction as I have detailed it, that I cannot do so.

Respectfully, your obt. svt.
JOHN BOYLE.
Mr. B. F. Pleasants.

LETTER FROM JUDGE TODD.
July 9th, 1820.

SIR—In answer to your note, I will observe that the opinion expressed in a letter in answer to one addressed to me by Mark Hardin, Esq. in 1815, was formed from documents and other evidence which had then come to my knowledge; I have since seen letters said to be written by General Adair, and other documents, which tend in a great degree to change that opinion.

It is with great reluctance that I am compelled to express my opinion on this subject. Many of the documents are before the public, and the people will form their own opinions, regardless of mine.

The reference made to me by Brutus you know was unauthorized.

Respectfully yours,
THOMAS TODD.

GEORGE M. BIBB'S STATEMENT.
Frankfort, July 10, 1820.

The publication of Brutus, and the reference therein to me, was without my knowledge and without consultation with me. But in consequence of letters since addressed to me from personal friends, and to prevent misrepresentations, which (as I understand) have already been attempted, I have thought proper to state the circumstances alluded to.

Pending the attempted prosecution of Colonel Burr in this district, a young gentleman informed me that the head of his bed was against the door in the partition between the rooms in which he and Colonel Burr were respectively lodged at Major Love's tavern in Frankfort; that at very late hours of the night, and not on one night only, he had heard voices in Colonel Burr's room and the moving of persons, whose words or voices however he could not distinguish. These facts, connected with the report of Colonel Burr's projects in the west,

awakened suspicions in his mind, as well as in mine, that these meetings were in furtherance of Col. Burr's schemes. I then occupied a front room on the first floor at Major Love's, had formerly occupied the room in which Colonel Burr lodged—and knew well the approach to Col. Burr's room by the back stairs under a covered way between the wing and the kitchen and through a door or gate way from the street not necessarily requiring the person to pass through any part of the building except the covered way. This stair case communicated with no other room of the tavern but that occupied by Col. Burr—but through that room a communication with the other rooms of the building could be opened when desired.

Believing as I did that Col. Burr's projects were inimical to the peace of society and hostile to the integrity of the states, I felt justified in endeavoring to ascertain who were his visitors at such late hours. Availing myself of my knowledge of the buildings and environs, I saw General Adair more than once, at late hours of the night when the house was still, ascend the back stairs to Col. Burr's room, where his visits were long protracted.

I have been asked by a friend of Gen. Adair if I saw him visit Col. Burr's room more than once. I answer distinctly, yes.

I then will know the person of Gen. Adair.

A question which has been asked, suggests the propriety of preventing in jurious impressions. The gentlemen known to me as having visited Col. Burr, are only four in number. Gen. Adair, a gentleman then of Lexington but now no more; a young gentleman whose frank disclosures after Colonel Burr's schemes were developed, induced me to direct his name to be inserted in a subpoena to attend as a witness at the expected trial of Burr and, Blanchard, set at Chillicothe after I had been requested by the President of the United States to attend as assistant prosecutor.

During all my former life I have been averse to giving certificates for publication. But there are times and occasions when the duty which the citizen owes to the community requires the sacrifice of his individual feelings.

GEO. M. BIBB.

An extract from the evidence of General Wilkinson, September, 1807.

"He (Mr. Sartout) informed me that he had passed to Frankfort in a stage of General Adair for whom he had dispatches from Col. Burr; and not hearing of him there, he had turned back to Lexington in pursuit of him, where he was informed by Major Waggoner, the General Adair, (being in ill health) had gone to some medical springs; and that if he would wait a few days he might see him; he did so, and had an opportunity of having an interview with him without incurring any suspicion, at which time he delivered his dispatches. He said that General Adair was zealously engaged in the enterprise, and observed, 'tell him I will write to him and expect to meet him at the place that he may depend I will meet him at the spot,' or words to that effect."

ST. LOUIS, JULY 1.

The Convention have gone through in committee of the whole, the three departments of the government.

The following are the leading features of each—

Legislative.—To consist of two branches. Representatives to be 25 years of age, to be elected for two years. Senators to be 30 years of age; to be elected for four years. Sessions of the General Assembly biennial.

Judicial.—To be vested in one court of appeals presided by three judges; one court of chancery, presided by a chancellor; as many circuit courts as the legislature shall deem necessary, presided by one judge; and in justices of the peace, whose jurisdiction is limited. All the judges to be appointed by the Governor with the advice of the Senate; to hold their offices during good behaviour; and to have fixed salaries of not less than \$2000 per annum each.

Executive.—To be vested in a Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The Governor to be 35 years of age; to be elected by the people; to hold his office for four years, and to be ineligible for the next four; to nominate and with the advice of the senate to appoint an Attorney General, a Secretary of State, some military officers, and Judges; to have a qualified veto upon the passage of laws; to be a conservator of the peace, and commander in chief of the military and naval forces of the state; and to have a fixed salary of not less than \$2000 per annum.

The Lieutenant Governor to be elected as the Governor; to hold his office for the same term; to possess the same powers when holding the place of Governor; and to be president of the Senate.

Great applause is due to the convention for this frame of government. It is better calculated to ensure an able administration of the affairs of the state, and a stable policy in the pursuit of its interests, than the constitution of any state yet formed.

Green River & Missouri LANDS.

Will be given in exchange for MER-CHANDISE, on such terms as will make it a profitable investment. Apply to LESLIE COMBS, Lexington, or ALEXANDER POPE, Louisville.

Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

LEXINGTON:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 20.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Norvick having relinquished all control over the Kentucky Gazette, until other arrangements shall have been made, it will be managed exclusively by the subscriber, who pledges himself to his patrons, to use every means in his power, to exalt its character, and increase its usefulness. The principles which have heretofore characterized this paper will be preserved, and they shall be sustained with zeal, if not ability. Ever mindful of the responsible duties of the station which I occupy, I can never consent to hold terms with those whose views are hostile to the honor and safety of the country. Political hypocrisy shall be unmasked, and treason shall be scourged with an unsparring hand. The sincerity of these professions, will be best attested by my future efforts to vindicate, and maintain the democratic principles of our government.

I. T. CAVINS.

It is the misfortune of those who manage public presses, that they are often compelled to read, and sometimes to publish, the rhapsodies of men, who write merely to quiet the maggot of the brain, and whose writings are only calculated to excite the laughter of the foolish and pity of the wise. Those who propose to enlighten their fellow-men by their lucubrations, should learn the necessity of studying their subjects attentively, and arranging their ideas as perspicuously, before they tender them for publication. It too frequently happens, that the ideas contained in the essays which are forced on editors of newspapers, are (to use a homely simile of Shakespeare's) "like two grains of wheat in two bushels of chaff; you may hunt all day for them, and they are not worth having when found." We trust this hint will suffice, and that, henceforth, we shall be spared the painful necessity of exploring the premature ebullitions of childhood, and disgusting abortions of senile fatuity.

Scribam possim, quod delectantia malim scribere, tu causa es lector.

A warm contest is now raging in our town, between certain literary pretensions, and certain precocious critics, which is daily increasing in intemperance, and threatens an alarming effusion of ink. If the former have stumbled in their attempts to mount the ladder of fame, the latter, we think, are not fated to enjoy the undisputed possession of Parnassus. If the style of the Reviewers is unchaste and ineffectual, that of their benevolent opponents is very distinguished, the one, and toward impudence the other. In the spirit of conciliation we approach these infuriated combatants, and addressing ourselves to the Reviewers, we warn them to remember the advice ofully, *id maxime quicunque docet, quod est eum curare non debet*; and we beg leave to remind their assailants, that all the harmony, and gentleness, and eloquence of laudus, have not availed to rescue him from the detestation of the better part of society, who regard him as a wanton assassin of reputations.

A few weeks since our best citizens trembled under the apprehension, that the misguided enthusiasm of a deluded people, would elevate a corrupt politician to the first office in the state. But the alarm is now dissipated, and it is no longer feared that the people of Kentucky, will forget what is due to themselves and their country. The admulatory voice of Brutus has reached their ears, and they are aroused from their "oblivious slumber." General Adair stands before them in the imputed deformity of his crimes, and they now recoil with horror from the man, whom his parasites had attempted to persuade them to worship as an idol. The incontrovertible proofs, and irresistible deductions of Brutus have carried conviction to every mind. It is in vain that Gen. Adair attempts to repel the damning charges which have been preferred against him, by sardonic sneers at his avowed, and supposed accusers. His very defence contains evidence of his guilt, and he will discover to his mortification, that his bare assertion will not avail, against the testimony of the most respectable and enlightened citizens of our community. What ever contempt he may affect for his accusers and their accusations, it may safely be affirmed, that his feelings are not of the most pleasing, or consolatory character. *Hec latera testalia arundo.* It is in vain that he appeals to his country, and demands a verdict of acquittal. Her sentence is passed, and he is doomed to repose in obscurity, on the faded laurels of his past facts.

General Adair cannot complain of the want of zeal, but must deplore the want of sense, in those who have attempted his defence. He must feel himself under particular obligations to a concealed pedant of Frankfort, who for some time past has filled the Commentator and Argus, with the testimonials of his devotion and folly. His additions are as various as those of a horse thief of twenty years standing; but we never fail to recognise his peculiar pathos, affectation and stupidity, whether he appears in the disguise of a Cincinnatus, a Hampden, or a Franklin. If this gallant partizan, who so familiarly appropriates to himself the names of the sages, and patriots of other days, continues to indulge his *vacuities scribendi*, we may hope that he will at length learn to write so

as to be understood; but alas! we fear he is fated never to compass the object, which fires his zeal, and animates his ambition. If General Adair should fail of success, Franklin, alias Cincinnatus, alias Hampden, tho' he will be disappointed of the expected reward of his labours, will, we trust, have sufficient philosophy, to console himself with the imperishable fame which he has secured by his writings. "On my honour, quoth Panurge, this is a very subtle sort of a fellow; he hath as much wit as three folks, two fools and a madman; he is as wise as the calf that ran nine miles to suck a bull, and when he came there, 'twas a steer."

When Mr. POPE removed to this district, and offered himself to the people as the successor of Mr. CLAY, it was anticipated that he would attempt to atone for the insolence of his intrusion, by the modesty of his deportment; and that he would endeavour to conciliate those who regarded him with suspicion, by a candid exposition of his political sentiments. Notwithstanding the frequent opportunities he has enjoyed of avowing his opinions, we are still as much in the dark, as we were before he became a candidate, and cannot divine what are his views with regard to the present condition of the country, or the true policy of the government. Instead of expatiating on important points, he has artfully diverted public attention to matters unworthy of their consideration, and seems disposed to establish his fame as a wit, by exhausting all his pleasantries on subjects, not very proper to be alluded to in a popular assembly. Leaving him to the undisturbed enjoyment of his domestic felicities, and matrimonial comforts, we require him to answer distinctly, what are his sentiments with regard to our relations with Spain—her American Provinces—and the encouragement which should be given to Domestic Manufactures. Mr. Pope must be aware that these are questions in which we feel a lively interest, and if he continues to withhold his sentiments concerning them, he cannot complain, if the people continue to consider him unworthy of their confidence. It must be regarded as an evidence of his habitual and constitutional contempt for the people, that he imagines they are such as want to elect him to Congress, without any pledges to the course which he designs to pursue. Mr. Pope is no doubt a smart man in his way, but, really, it appears to us very presumptuous in him, to suppose that all the sense of the district is concentrated in his head; and that the people have no right to think upon subjects in which they feel an interest, and are bound submissively to acquiesce in the dictation of their remarks. If we were so indolent, or so ignorant, as to be unable to think for ourselves, Mr. Pope, (tho' the cleverest fellow in the district, and the very best democrat in the state) is not precisely the person we would choose to think for us. We have other citizens who possess an equal degree of political penetrability, and who, it is believed, can boast of a better reputation for political honesty.

Those who extol Mr. Pope for his candor and sincerity, are the dupes of his arts, and of their own folly. The course which he is now pursuing deprives him of the least shadow of claim to these commendable attributes. With an unblushing insincerity, which would do honor to a politician of the Italian school, he pretends that his mind has lately been so entirely abstracted from public concerns, that he is unapprised of the actual condition of the country, and, therefore, unprepared to express his opinions, on those great leading questions, which are agitating the nation. This finess is too shallow to impose on the most credulous, and we trust, the people of this district have too much sense and spirit, to suffer themselves to be misled by a *fasci*, who attempts to conceal his political heresies behind such contemptible subterfuges. His studied effort to mask his feelings and objects, admits of but one conclusion: There must be something rotten and corrupt, where there is such an evident attempt at concealment.

Some writer remarks that if you will examine a large blue fly with a microscope, you will find it surrounded by a number of parasitic insects, who consider it the grandest, the finest, and the wisest fly in the world. This is a striking emblem of the folly of man. There is scarcely a single individual of the human family, however humble, who is not cursed with flatterers and parasites, who labor to persuade him that he was created for great and glorious purposes. Most of the faults and follies committed by honest, but weak men, spring from this source. These reflections naturally arise in our minds, when we behold the ridiculous attempts which certain individuals are making to elevate General Desha to the gubernatorial chair. By a species of necromancy which is to us unknown, they have recently discovered that he is sure of success; and they are taking especial pains to propagate this notable discovery, by very elegant and spirited manifestos published in the Western Citizen. One of his advocates, who appears to be entirely worthy of the cause in which he is engaged, has labored very zealously to authenticate that he will be elected if he obtains a sufficient number of votes, and strives very gravely to convince the world, that the

proper way to secure him a sufficiency of votes is for a majority of the people to vote for him. Another of his partizans, who seems to be more confident of his powers, leaving these abstract metaphysical questions to the wiser heads of his party, contents himself with pledging his veracity as a gentleman, that the General will get a large majority of the votes of Green River. Unfortunately for this modest gentleman, a very respectable and intelligent correspondent of the Reporter, has informed us through that paper, that neither the General nor his horse will get a vote in that quarter. It is not our business, to decide which of these very respectable gentlemen tell the truth; but of this we are very certain, that the General has not the least prospect of success; and this we affirm without designing to degrade him to a level with his horse. Regarding his discomfiture as inevitable, we confess we are greatly surprised that, (considering his *placid devotion* to democracy,) he should so obstinately persevere in a course, which is calculated unnecessarily to distract and divide his party. If he persists in his injurious and unavailing efforts, the public will rightfully conclude, that he is more influenced by the spirit of obstinacy, than that of patriotism.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

General Adair has been arraigned before the public upon the charge of treason, and has had a fair and impartial hearing. To the charge he has plead not guilty, and has made his defence. It now only remains for the people to accept or to pronounce their final sentence. The accusers have supported the charge by the testimony of Judge Boyle, Judge Trimble, George M. Bibb, Jephthah Dudley, Thomas Long, together with a great many others, all of whom are men whose high standing in society forbids the idea that resort has been had to falsehood or misrepresentation. Some of the testimony of the above named individuals remain altogether unnoticed, the balance he has tried to impeach by questioning the veracity of some of the witnesses—an attempt which proves as unsuccessful, as his attempt to dismember the union was fruitless. When Aaron Burr was indicted upon the charge of treason he denied his guilt. General Adair in his defence has done no more. Milan, it is true, states that he has no recollection of having seen General Adair at Col. Burr's room, and from his situation in the family of Major Love, he thinks he must have known all who were in the habit of visiting him. Adair does not pretend to deny that he went more than once to the back stairs to Col. Burr's room at the dead hour of the night. The two statements are perfectly reconcilable. Geo. M. Bibb states, and it is corroborated by the admission of the General himself, that the visits were paid at or after midnight. Mr. Milan does not state that Adair did not visit Burr, neither does he state that he was up after midnight from the 8th to the 9th, or was in a situation to identify the visitors of Burr. If the General wants to prove that he had no improper intercourse with Burr when he was in Frankfort he must produce the statement of some creditable man, who will say that the conversation which took place at Major Love's when he visited him at midnight was not of a treasonable character. As to the statement of Col. Lynch, the Colonel cannot have forgotten that he himself has been charged with being an accomplice of Burr, which would destroy his testimony in a court of justice. But for argument sake admit it in its widest latitude, and all it proves is, that Adair did not unfold to him any of the plans of Aaron Burr. It proves that Burr and Adair did not meet at his house as was reported.

We now leave the reader to say whether either or both of the above statements destroy or weaken the proof that has been adduced against General Adair. The political friends of Adair seem determined to support him as long as he continues to urge his military claims upon the people. They deny that any sufficient proof of his guilt has been brought forward, and have resolved not to abandon him until he abandons himself by a confession of his treasonable connection with Burr. How unreasonable this to expect that General Adair would confess that he had been plotting the dismemberment of the Union, and raising the standard of rebellion! Who can believe that the man, whom it is said, Aaron Burr selected as third in command to aid him in his desperate enterprise, could be guilty of such humiliation as to prostrate himself before the people and implore their forgiveness? The impartial and reflecting part of the community should not forget that there is opposed to Adair's interested denial the testimony of eight or ten individuals, whose testimony would be received and credited before any judicial tribunal in the United States. The testimony of Aaron Burr and James Wilkinson might also be added to the list, if the guilt of the one and the treachery of the other did not prevent it.

People of Kentucky, the testimony is now before you. You are imperiously called upon to say whether the mere dictum of Adair shall be received, or the united and corroborating testimony of eight or ten of your most respectable citizens. You are conformed by the love you bear to your country to weigh dispassionately the testimony, and say if you believe that John Adair is an injured patriot. The veneration you have for the memories of your illustrious fathers requires that if you should believe Adair was the associate of Burr in his wicked schemes, you should select some

other man to perform the executive duties of your state.

LIGARIUS.

TO THE PRINTER OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE. Harvest times being pretty well over now, have a little time to read newspapers—saw the last Monitor—abuse Mr. Norvell very much—thought Mr. Hunt would not abuse him any more after he quit painting—don't like editors of newspapers to slander private reputation. Some shameful stories floating in town the other day when I was there—talked about a little man having fled from Boston, because the grand jury was like to indict him for a horrid and unnatural crime—never heard of such a thing before—can't name it—quite too indecent to put in print. Amusement still greater—heard heap of little boys and young men say the same man had repeatedly made attempts to perpetrate the same crime in Lexington—don't believe it—too shocking for human nature, no man's taste I thought could be so base and corrupt—may, however, be true—some pretty strong proofs—hope the little gentleman won't do so no more—should like to see him arraigned here.

Election goes on very well—Butler riding—Adair justly sinking—Barry will sweep the platter every where—glad of it—fine fellow—Wickliffe lost in the election of the neighbors—say he done no good last year—can't be elected—no matter—plenty better men.

WHEAT-REAPER.

Epitome of News.

At the last dates the British parliament was deeply engaged in discussing the civil list—the criminal laws—and the internal distress and condition of the kingdom: Some very sharp and unbecoming language took place between Mr. Canning and Sir Francis Burrell on Alderman Wood's motion for a committee to enquire into the conduct of Edwards, the cabinet spy: the Baronet went so far as to charge Mr. Canning of being drunk with insolence. The message of the President, recommending forbearance as to measures against the Floridas has been received at Cadix and was highly gratifying to the citizens. In the month of May, near the residence of the minister of the Interior at Paris, a Frenchman vociferated eulogies on Napoleon and prayed for his return—for this act the government caused him to be arrested and punished. The city court of Cincinnati have decided that the bank of the United States cannot discount promissory notes. The arrival of the Queen of England was confidently announced in the latest London papers, and much importance is attached to her return. Mr. Hunt, the reformist, Sir Charles Woodcock, and Mr. Harrison have been sentenced to different periods of imprisonment for supposed offences against the British government. Societies of ladies are forming at Paris to provide funds for buying muskets for the soul of the deposed Benii, and prayers for the safe delivery of his widow. An individual named Grainger has, at the instance of the Spanish agent, been arrested at Ghent for enlisting troops for the service of South America. The Elector of Hesse recently put a commercial traveller in prison for finding fault of the state of the roads. The United States' ship John Adams has sailed for the coast of Africa to assist the Cyane and Hornet in clearing it of slave ships. The people of Cincinnati and neighborhood, at least the mechanics and laboring class, have within a week or two past made some hostile movements against the banks of that place: the tumult resulted in a meeting, at which they resolved not to take any payment the paper of any bank which was not not registered in specie. A London paper states, that the expenses of the coronation of King George the Fourth will exceed eight hundred thousand pounds sterling, or three million five hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars—a sum sufficient to pay the salaries of Presidents of the United States for 142 years, and then leave a balance of 2020 dollars. Thus, in the pomp and show, as much will be expended in one day to gratify the vanity of one man, as would pay one-third of the expenses of the government of the United States for a year. Oh! the blessings of monarchy and privileged orders!

The Commencement of the Senior Class in Transylvania University, on Wednesday last, was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, to whom the exhibition was in the highest degree satisfactory and gratifying. The candidates for degrees received great applause. The address of the President, at the close of the exercise, was the most eloquent we recollect to have ever heard from him on any occasion.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Nicholas D. Colman, Edmund H. Hopkins, Charles S. Morehead, Samuel P. Bressley, Oliver H. Short, John H. Wallace, and Andrew L. Willis.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Professors Bishop and Roemer.

Reporter.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Russellville dated July 5.

"Yesterday a young man from Philadelphia, journeyman to Mr. January, silver plater, was almost blown to pieces by the accidental discharge of a cannon, whilst in the act of loading it. His arm was so badly injured as to make amputation necessary, one of his eyes blown out, and his body considerably burnt and torn. There is but little hopes of his recovery. Another young man had one arm blown off."

"On Saturday last there was a man

killed 8 miles from this place, in attempting to kill a traveller on the Road from Bowling Green to Russellville. He had backed and disguised himself and fired a gun at the traveller, which missed him but shot his horse. The traveller ran up to him threw him down, took the assailant's pistol, and shot him through the head. The traveller was brought to trial and acquitted, it being proven to have been in self defence. He did a considerable day's business—killed a man, had his trial, and travelled thing miles."

FIRE AT TROY.

Property destroyed.—Farmers' Lank, papers and books saved, except in the vault, which are supposed to be safe; Dr. Burritt's house, Lewis Lyman's house, owned by Mrs. Nett; Deacon Hart's two stores; Davis's store and all he had, except furniture; Brinkerhoff's store; Adair's house, shop, and printing office; Stockwell's house and bookstore; Eph. Morgan's store; Isaac Merritt's store; Townsend M. Conner's store; Asa Anthony's store; Abraham Fellow's store; D. Merritt and Son's store; Richard P. Hart's store; Jacob Holmes' store; A. and W. Kellogg's store; E. Warren & Co.'s store; Southwick & Co.'s store; Joseph Brinknell's store; Moore and Picher's store; Hart and Nastow's store; Derrick Lane's store; J. M. Wells' store; B. Pierce & Co's store; Parker's store; Field's store; Dickinson & Mitchell's office; Paine's office; and about half of all the lumber on the wharves, and a small proportion of the goods only saved.

DIED.

On the 25th June, at his residence in Morris County, N. J. Aaron Kitchel, Esq. late a representative in Congress.

Medical Lectures.

THE MEDICAL LECTURES in Transylvania University, will commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER next, by B. W. DUDLEY, M. D.—Prof. Anatomy and Surgery.

CHS. CALDWELL, M. D.—Institutes Medicine and Modern Medicine.
W. H. RICHARDSON, M. D.—Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
JAMES BLYTHE, M. D.—Chemistry.
SAMUEL BROWN, M. D.—Theory and Practice of Medicine.

By order of the Faculty,
O. H. CALDWELL, Dean.
Lexington, July 20, 1820.

Doctor Sornby, DENTIST.

Has returned to Lexington, and respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

His ROOM is on Main-street, opposite the Court-house.

Lexington, July 18, 1820—29th

BARBECUE & DANCE.

THE Subscriber will furnish a BARBECUE and DANCE, at Chillicothe, on FRIDAY 28th instant, at which time he will use his best endeavours to give satisfaction.

RICH'D. CHILES.

July 13th, 1820

A REQUEST.

I respectfully request the public, not to permit themselves to be further prejudiced against me, by the many base falsehoods that have been circulated respecting the unfortunate disturbances in my family, as I shall, after the termination of the suit for a divorce, and after Mrs. Evans is no longer my wife, appear before the public in pamphlet form, with the bill and answer, and a number of additional observations, wherein I shall attempt (and feel confident of success with every liberal and unprejudiced mind) to show that however imprudently and foolishly Mrs. E. and myself have acted, yet that neither her nor myself have been near as much to blame in the affair as some of her near relations—Mrs. Evans is an amiable woman in many respects—she is truly virtuous as far as I know or believe, prudently economical and a kind and affectionate mother. My business compels me to go to Missouri immediately, and shall not return until next October. Should any thing appear against me in the mean time, the public will please suspend their opinions until my return, at which time I will furnish them with the other side of the question. I have thus long remained silent on the subject through delicacy, and intended ever to remain so, and should have, if my enemies had done me only one fourth justice, but in consequence of so many unjust and injurious reports being put in circulation about me, and I remaining silent, a great number of persons have improperly construed my silence into guilt, and concluded that I feared an investigation, which must be the apology for my present and future course, and pledge myself that it is with the greatest degree of reluctance and delicacy, that I now appear before the public, and can assure them, that such is the respect that I have for Mrs. Evans, that if I was compelled to seriously criminate her, I should ever now and ever hereafter remain silent, whatever might be said in return.

JOHN T. EVANS.

Jessamine county, June 25, 1820—26th

N. B. I must thus publicly take the liberty of tendering my respectful thanks to Ambrose Young, Esq. of Fayette county, for his gentlemanly conduct, in refusing to purchase my Corn when a certain character was endeavoring to sell it for Whiskey.

LEGHORN BONNETS &c.

Mrs. Saunders, HAS just received a quantity of elegant and common

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, Also—DOLLS, BEADS &c. &c.

WITH a general assortment of every article in the MILLINERY LINE, which customers are invited to examine for themselves, and judge of the price and quality. All of which will be sold on moderate terms for Bankable money.

No further CREDIT can be given—and those who owe will confer a favour by settling their accounts.

JOHN T. EVANS.

11-9t Lexington, March 16, 1820.

Cash for Barley.

GEORGE WOOD, will give the highest price CASH in hand, for BARLEY of good quality at

The Lexington New Brewery.

Enquiry may be made of Dr. Elisha Warfield or Mr. John Brand.

October 1—49th

FLOUR.
50 BARRELS SUPERFINE FLOUR,
FOR SALE BY
HIGGINS & PRITCHARD.
Lexington, June 13, 1820—244

TRAVELLER'S INN.
Millersburg, Ky.
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Tavern at the **WHITE HOUSE** immediately opposite his former stand, where every attention in his power shall be paid to those who may favour him with a call.
ANTHONY SHERIFF.
July 4, 1820—27

To Coppermiths.
JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE,
700 LBS. BRASS COCKS FOR STILLS
weighing from 4 to 10 lbs. each.
125 lbs. SPECTER SOLDER.
M. J. NOUVEL.
Lexington, June 7th, 1820—234

50 Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Jessamine county, near Shaker Ferry, on the 21st inst.
A Negro Man, named Lewis,
23 or 24 years of age, about 5 feet 2 inches high, black complexion, a tolerable small round mouth, thick lips projecting out, his gums nearly as dark as his complexion, mild spoken, large full eyes, with considerable white, and somewhat bowlegged. He took no clothing but what he had on, viz a toe linen shirt, white linen overall, a round about coat of the same, and a wool hat, all much worn. The above reward will be given by the subscriber for said Negro, and all reasonable charges paid, if he is caught out of the state, fifteen dollars if he is caught out of this county and Woodford, and Ten Dollars if taken in either of said counties.
GEORGE ROWLAND.
June 29—261f

Ran Away
FROM the subscriber, on Friday night last, a NEGRO MAN SLAVE, named TOM. He is near six feet high, black skin, handsome form and features, well made and stout, about twenty-four years of age. He can read and perhaps write. As he is well supplied with clothes, it is quite uncertain what he has on; amongst other articles, he has a handsome blue cloth coat. It is probable that he has taken a young SORREL MARE belonging to the subscriber. The Mare is only three years old, large and tolerably well made—has rather heavy jaws, trot but cannot pace.
For the recovery of the Slave and Mare, or either of them, an adequate reward shall be given.
C. HUMPHREYS.
June 29, 1820—261f

Mercer Circuit, Set:
JUNE TERM, 1820.
Nancy Robertson and Henry Robertson, adm'rs. of Michael Robertson, dec'd.
Complainants,
Against,
George Lencus and Samuel Corn, Defendants.
THIS day came the complainants by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Lencus is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance or answer the complainant's bill herein: On motion of the complainants therefore, by their counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant do appear here on or before the first day of September Court next, to be held for said Circuit, and answer the complainant's bill herein, that the same will be taken against him as confessed: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for two calendar months, in some public newspaper, authorized by law to make such publication. A copy—Attest,
28 THOMAS AIN, C.C.

State of Kentucky:
FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Sct.
JUNE TERM, 1820—17th Day.
Philip Hudson, Complainant,
Against,
Archibald Ruffin and others, Defendants.
THIS day came the complainant aforesaid, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the Defendants, Archibald Ruffin, Archibald Ritchie and Newton Berryman, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said Defendants, Archibald Ruffin, Archibald Ritchie and Newton Berryman, do appear here on or before the first day of the next September term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state for two months successively.
A copy—Attest,
28 NELSON C. JOHNSON, d.c.f.c.c.

State of Kentucky:
FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Sct.
JUNE TERM, 1820, 22d Day.
Hugh McCoy's heirs, Complainants,
Against,
Moses Masterson, John Masterson and others, Defendants.
THIS day came the complainants aforesaid, by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the Defendants, Elizabeth Masterson and Mary Masterson, heirs of Moses Masterson, deceased, John Thompson, Abram Gallatin and Dettsey his wife, Chubberty Redman and Polly his wife, John Reid and Peggy his wife, James Thompson and William Thompson, heirs and legal representatives of James Thompson, dec'd, and Thomas Gorham are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: On the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said Defendants, Elizabeth Masterson and Mary Masterson, heirs of Moses Masterson, dec'd, John Thompson, Abram Gallatin and Dettsey his wife, Chubberty Redman and Polly his wife, John Reid and Peggy his wife, James Thompson and William Thompson, heirs and legal representatives of James Thompson, dec'd, and Thomas Gorham, do appear here on or before the 1st day of the next September Term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them: and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state for two months successively.
A copy—Test,
28 NELSON C. JOHNSON, d.c.f.c.c.

Cash in Hand
Will be given for 2 NEGRO BOYS and 1 GIRL of an unexceptionable character. Enquire of the Printers.
June, 3d, 1819—231f

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES
WHEREAS the President of the United States is authorized by law to cause certain lands of the United States to be offered for sale:
Therefore, I, James Monroe, president of the United States, do hereby declare & make known, that public sales for the disposal, agreeably to law, of certain lands, shall be held as follows, viz:
At Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Monday in August and October next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Delaware, being 45 townships and fractional townships, viz:
August Sale.
Townships 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, S. of range 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, do. 14
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, do. 15
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, do. 16
October Sale.
Townships 1, 2, 3 and 4, south of range 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, do. 9
1, 2, 3 and 4, do. 10
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, do. 11
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, do. 12
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, do. 13
At Piqua, in Ohio, on the first Monday in September next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Piqua, being 33 townships and fractional townships.
At Delaware, in Indiana, on the first Monday in October next, for the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Brookville, being 36 townships and fractional townships.
At Jeffersonville, in Indiana, on the first Monday in August next, for the lands lately surveyed in the district of Jeffersonville, being 27 townships and fractional townships.
At Terre Haute, in Indiana, on the first Monday in September next, for the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Terre Haute, being 45 townships and fractional townships.
At Edwardsville, Illinois, on the first Monday in October next, for the lands lately surveyed in the district of Edwardsville, being 38 townships and fractional townships.
At Arkansas, in the territory of Arkansas, on the first Monday of August and October next, for the lands surveyed in the district of Arkansas, being 55 townships and fractional townships, viz:
August Sale.
Townships 5, 7, 9 and 10, S. of R. 19, west of 5th principal meridian, do. 10
5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 do. 20
5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 do. 21
5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14 do. 22
October Sale.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14, south of range 23, west of 5th principal meridian, do. 23
8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 do. 24
9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 do. 25
9, 10, 11 and 12 do. 26
9, 10 and 11 do. 27
9 and 10 do. 28
9 and 10 do. 29
At Jackson, in Missouri, on the second Monday in September next, for the lands surveyed in the district of Cape Girardeau, being thirty-five townships and fractional townships.
At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in November next, for the lands in the Military Bounty tract, (north of the Missouri river,) which could not be distributed to soldiers, being chiefly quarter sections and fractions, too small or too large for bounty lots.
At Cahaba, in Alabama, on the first Monday in November next, for the lots in the towns of Claiborne and Jackson, and for townships 12 and 17 in range 20, and for township 18 in range 19, which were advertised but not offered for sale in March 1819.
Each sale shall continue three weeks and on longer; and each sale will commence with the lowest number of lot or section, township and range, and proceed in regular numerical order. The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes, will, as usual, be reserved from sale.
Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the eighteenth day of April, in the year 1820.
JAMES MONROE.
By the President,
Josiah Meigs, Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week, till the 1st of November next, and send their accounts to the General Land Office for payment.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES
WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the 17th of March, 1820, entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to appoint a Receiver of the public monies and Register of the Land Office for the district of Lawrence county in the Arkansas territory," it is enacted, that any person having a claim to a right of pre-emption within the said district, shall make known his claim and location, according to the provision of the laws now in force, to the Register at least six weeks before the time to be designated by the President of the United States for issuing patents to the soldiers of the late army, entitled to bounty land in said district.
Therefore I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby designate the fourth Monday of November next, as the time at which patents as aforesaid shall commence to issue.
Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the eighteenth day of April 1820.
JAMES MONROE.
By the President,
Josiah Meigs, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Travellers and Others
ARE informed, they can be accommodated at **B. Galt's Boarding House,**
ON Market-street, between the Episcopal Church and the Public Square, by the Day, Week, or Single Meal, viz:
Boarding & Lodging by the Week, \$4 50
By the Day, : : : : 57 1/2
Dinner, : : : : 25
Breakfast or Supper, : : : : 25
Horse, Livery Stable prices.
Lexington, June 23, 1820—25

Cash for Mustard Seed.
The subscriber gives the highest price in Cash, for clean Brown **MUSTARD SEED,**
Which he Manufactures in the best manner for Table use.
FARMERS will find it their interest to preserve the seed, and the public in patronizing
N. PRENTISS.
N. B. Cash for empty Mustard Bottles.
Lex. Feb. 4—566m—82

100 Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Woodford county, a NEGRO MAN named SAM; about five feet 9 or 10 inches high, very bow legged, black complexion; a large scar on his right cheek. Any person delivering me the said Negro, shall be entitled to the above reward, if taken out of the state, or 10 dollars if taken in the state, and all reasonable expenses paid.
SOWLER WOOLFOLK.
May 12th, 1820—21f


Travellers and Others
ARE informed, they can be accommodated at **B. Galt's Boarding House,**
ON Market-street, between the Episcopal Church and the Public Square, by the Day, Week, or Single Meal, viz:
Boarding & Lodging by the Week, \$4 50
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SOWLER WOOLFOLK.
May 12th, 1820—21f

Military Goods &c.
Henry Fletcher,
Corner of Main Street & Jordan's Row.
HAS just received a fresh assortment of Military Equipments, consisting of
Richly plated and gilt mounted Swords, with felts to suit.
Gold and silver Epaugettes.
Valises and common Trunks—various colours.
Gold and silver Lace, &c. &c.
He has also received a few first rate Day Clocks, Clock Castings, Clock and Watch-makers Tools and Materials, Crucibles, &c. &c. which, with his former stock of rich Jewellery, Watches, &c. he is determined to sell at very reduced prices for cash.
Watches repaired in the best manner as usual.
March 24—128f

NOTICE.
THIS is to certify to all whom it may concern, that **THOMAS HARNES**, is regularly authorized by me to prepare my **PATENT FERRUGINE MEDICINE**, for the county of Fayette, and state of Kentucky, and sell the same where he pleases, for the consideration of One Hundred Dollars, Cash in hand, paid before the delivery of the instrument, as witness my hand.
ASA JOHNSON.
March 24th, 1820.
(Witness.)
RICHARD SHELLEY, and RICHARD JOHNSON.
THE UNDERSIGNED
Having purchased the above PATENT of Dr. A. S. Johnson, informs the public that they may be had as above, where they are prepared at my house, 2 miles from the mouth of Jack's Creek, 8 miles below the Cross Plains, half a mile from Jack's Creek Road, and 3 miles from Mount Gilead Meeting-house.
THOMAS BARNES.
June 6th, 1820—23f

FOWLER'S GARDEN.

Luke Usher,
Public, that he has added to his present ESTABLISHMENT, that beautiful and well known place of refreshment and recreation, **Fowler's Garden,**
Where Ladies and Gentlemen may, at the shortest notice, be accommodated with "Dinner or other refreshments, on moderate terms. And in order to render comfortable the situation of Ladies who may be inclined to visit these Gardens, Mrs. Usher has removed to this delightful spot, where she will use her best endeavours to make their visits pleasant and entertaining. And from the assiduous attention which will be paid at all times to his guests at the Gardens, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may honor him with their company.
Lexington, April 22.
17

LIVERY STABLES.

I AM happy to announce to my friends and the public generally, that I have, at a great expense rebuilt my
Livery Stables,
in a manner superior to any in the State, and upon the same ground on which they formerly stood. I respectfully solicit the patronage of my former customers and the public generally. I shall endeavour and hope to give satisfaction to all who may call.
WILLIAM BOWMAN.
Lexington, May 29, 1820—22f

Hemp Wanted.
THE highest CASH price will be given for HEMP, at the Factory of
JOHN BRAND.
Dec. 24—524f

ZANESVILLE
White Flint Glass
MANUFACTORY.
Edmonds, Bingham & Co.
RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have commenced the above business in its various branches, on the MOST IMPROVED PLAN; and from their long experience in this business both in Europe and America, feel justified in saying that the glass Manufactured at their Works, shall not be inferior to any made in the States; and that they are determined to make it worth the attention of Western Merchants, to call and investigate their WARE and PRICES.
RED LEAD, PEARL-ASH, SALTPETRE &c. will be taken in barter for GLASS.
N. B. Apothecaries can be supplied with all articles of Glass for their use, on the most moderate terms.
Zanesville, May 2.
The editors of the Gazette, Lexington; Argus, Frankfort; Herald, Louisville; and the Gazette, Cincinnati, O. are requested to publish the above two months, and forward their accounts for the same to this office.

WOOL.
WANTED, clean washed WOOL, for which Cotton Yarns & Domestic Goods, will be given in exchange, by
POSTLETHWAITE, BRAND & Co.
June 1, 1820—224f

Floyd, set.
TAKEN UP by William Gilmore, living on Grassy-creek, one GREY MAJKE, and yearling COLT. The mare judged to be 6 years old, 13 hands 2 inches high, a natural trotter; appraised to 17 dollars—the Colt is a brown horse colt, very small; appraised to 4 dollars, before the 11th day of May, 1820.
JAMES KASS, J. p. f. c.
27

Note Lost.
LOST, on the 15th inst. a NOTE of HAND drawn by James Burbridge, payable to Robert Burbridge, 10 days after date, for Six Hundred and odd Dollars. Any person finding the same, will please leave it at the Store of George Trotter & Son, and receive a liberal reward.
ROBERT BURBRIDGE.
May 25, 1820—21f

NEW GOODS.
J. Parker & Son,
HAVE just received and are now opening at their Store in Lexington, on Main-street, opposite the Court-house,
AN ENTIRELY NEW ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE,
CONSISTING OF
Superfine and Coarse BROAD CLOTHS, as sorted,
Superfine and Coarse Cassimeres, assorted
Cassimeres, Flannels and Batizes, do.
Bombazines, plain and twilled, do.
Vestings, Nankeens and Cotton Cassimeres, do.
Clintz, Calicoes and Gingham, do.
Wide and narrow Table and Towelling Diapers, assorted
Irish Linen and Sheetings, do.
Velvets, Corduroys and Jeans, do.
Mens' Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose do.
Ladies' Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose do.
Domestic Cottons, do.
India Muslins and Silks, do.
Cambricks, Jacknet and Book Muslins, do.
Mullin and Leno Muslins, do.
Long Lawn and Linen Cambricks, do.
Canton Crapes, plain and figured, do.
Canton Shawls and Scarfs, do.
Cotton and Silk Shawls, do.
Bandanna and Cotton Handkerchiefs, do.
Italian, Lutescent and Levantines, do.
Thread and Silk face, do.
Black, white and figured Satins, do.
Ribbons, Tapes and Bobbins, do.
Silk, Twill and Thread, do.
Silk and metal Buttons, do.
Umbrellas and Parasols, do.
Turtle Shell, Ivory and Horn Combs, do.
Dolling Cloths of the best quality, do.
The most fashionable Straw Bonnets, do.
Morocco boot-heeled Shoes & Slippers, do.
Kid Boot-heeled Slippers, do.
Girls' and Childrens' Morocco Shoes, do.
Mens' and Womens' Wax-Leather and Calf-skin Shoes, assorted, do.
Also,
Window Glass & Cut Nails, assorted,
Hardware, Cutlery, Queens, China, and Glass Ware,
Of the best quality and well assorted.
LIKEWISE,
Best Madeira and Tenerife WINES,
Best Fourth proof FRENCH BRANDY,
Best Gunpowder, do.
Imperial, do.
Young Hyson, do.
Coffee, Leaf Sugar, and Chocolate,
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Allspice & Cinnamon, do.
Indigo, Madras, Alum, &c. &c.
The whole of which they will sell on the most moderate terms for CASH.
Lexington, June 19th, 1820—25

NOTICE.
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Trotter, George Trotter, Jr. dec'd and Robert G. Dudley, trading under the firm of **ROBERT G. DUDLEY & Co.** was dissolved in the month of December, 1815, and the co-partnership of the same parties composing the firm of **SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER & Co.** expired by limitation on the first day of January last.
(Signed)
Notice is therefore given,
That the Books, Notes and all other Papers of said concerns, are deposited with **SAMUEL TROTTER**, as partner and agent of said firms, for the purpose of receiving all debts due to them, and liquidating those due by said firms. It is necessary to the parties concerned, that speedy payments should be made, and in case of failure suits will be commenced without delay.
(Signed)
SAMUEL TROTTER,
JOHN TROTTER, Ex'rs. of George Trotter, Jr. dec'd.
JAMES TROTTER, Trotter, Jr. dec'd.
ELIZA TROTTER, Executrix.
Lexington, Feb. 23d, 1820—84m.

Keel Boats.
THE subscriber having established a BOAT YARD, on the Kentucky river, at the mouth of Quickens, intends keeping on hand KEEL BOATS of every description. Application to col. Richard Taylor, at Frankfort, or Mr. B. Lanphear, at Lexington, will be attended to by me.
ISAAC D. SCOFIELD.
Dec. 17, 1819—513m

PLANK.
300,000 FEET of PINE, POPLAR, CHERRY and WALNUT PLANK, for sale at Cleveland's Landing. This plank has been sawed one, two and three years. Apply to
JEREMIAH ROGERS.
March 30, 1820—134f

Rochester Springs,
ARE situated one mile South of Perryville, and one quarter of a mile East of the main road leading from Lexington, Ky. to Nashville, Ten. Although there has been no accommodations for visitors at ROCHESTER SPRINGS until the last year, they have been visited for several years past by a number of persons, and a great many cures effected from the use of the water. As there are now such preparations made, as will justify its publicity, the subscriber solicits the patronage of the public, promising to use every exertion to render general satisfaction. Travellers are informed that a road has been opened a small distance from Perryville, by Rochester Springs, leading into the Nashville road, two miles below Perryville.
WILL S. ROCHESTER.
Rochester Springs, April 15, 1820—163m

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell

FOUNDRY.
CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in the town of Lexington, second corner below the Theatre, Water street, where all kinds of
Brass and Iron Work for Machinery &c.
May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses and Horses; refined Wagon, Carriage and Gigg BOXES; Hatters', Tailors' and FLAT IRONS; Scale Weights and Wolfe Irons Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Riven and Still Coaks, with many other articles to tedious mention.
Lexington, June 13, 1819—254f


"Don't give up the Ship."

ENTERTAINMENT.

LUKE USHER,
(SIGN OF THE SHIP.)
HAS the pleasure to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has again opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in the Brick house on Short-street, opposite his former stand. Although his loss by the late fire was considerable, yet he has used the utmost exertions to prepare himself for the comfortable accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom.
Lexington, Dec. 5, 1819—494f
N. B. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with boarding, on reasonable terms.

For Sale or to Rent,
A COTTON FACTORY,
Containing 108 Spindles & 3 Carding Machines. WITH every necessary appurtenance, all in good order and ready for immediate business. This property is fitted up in a good brick house, located in a valuable and convenient part of the town, and will be sold separately or with the house to suit the purchaser. Terms liberal, both as to price and time of payment; and we believe, that we can assert without presumption, that no place in Kentucky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is a regular and increasing demand for Cotton Yarns. Apply to
D. & W. B. LONG.
Versailles, Feb. 5—4f

Tanning & Skin Dressing.
THE subscriber has for Sale at his Tan-Yard on Main-street, Lexington, opposite the Baptist Grave Yard, an assortment of LEATHER of all descriptions for Saddlers and Shoemakers.
ALSO—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Tanned and Dressed Sheep & Deer Skins, Parchment, Buckskin, White Leather &c. &c.
He has always on hand a large quantity of WHOLE for Hatters, Clothiers, &c.
He also takes orders to Tan on Skins, and gives CASH for Hides.
WM. CIRODE.
March 30, 1820—134y


Benjamin Ayres,
(Sign of the Cross Keys, Main-street.)
HAS just received from New Orleans, and has for sale a quantity of first rate L. QUONS, purchased by himself, and carefully selected, consisting of
Holland Gin, Cogniac Brandy, West India Rum, Madeira Wine, Sugar, Coffee & Tea.
ALSO—A few dozen PORT WINE and PALE ALE.
BE CONTINUOUS TO KEEP AT THE ABOVE STAND, A
House of Entertainment,
For the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, where every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with their custom. Those who wish to partake of the finest
OYSTERS,
Cooked in the best and most approved style, would do well to call as above.
96m Lexington, March 1, 1820.

WOOL.
I WILL give the highest price for clean common country WOOL, in KENTUCKY STATE PAPER, delivered at the Factory or to John Bryan & Son, Saddlers.
THOS. ROYLE.
Lexington, May 20, 1820—224f

To the Prisoners of Raisin and Fort Meigs.
IT is well known, that the humane and patriotic citizens of Detroit, who, at their own expense, relieved many of you from Indian captivity, have heretofore refused to receive remuneration from any of you, on a belief, that if they were entitled to any, it should be made by the United States. Congress have at last consented to do this act of justice. But to enable these gentlemen to obtain their claims, it is necessary for the prisoners themselves to state in writing what they know as to each case, and swear to, and cause the same to be formally certified by a justice of the peace.
The undersigned have been appointed Agents to take these depositions; and will give their attendance for that purpose, at any time in Lexington during this and the ensuing month, where the ransomed prisoners, or those who have any information respecting such cases, will be pleased to call on them. Such as cannot attend here, will be pleased to inform us where their depositions may be taken, or where information respecting such cases can be procured.
THO. T. BARR,
JOHN LOWRY.
Lexington, 22d Feby. 1820.
Dr. BOWER of Georgetown will communicate to us any information which may be given to him on these subjects, and aid any person in taking depositions &c.

Dancing Academy.
JOHN DARRAC,
(Professor of Dancing.)
RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and Gentlemen, that his Spring quarter will commence on Friday the 4th of March next, Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of being instructed, are requested to make immediate application to J. Darrac at his Ball Room.
Cotillion Parties,
Will take place as usual, every SATURDAY EVENING, when the ladies are respectfully invited.
The Evening School for Gentlemen takes place every Thursday and Friday, each week.
February 25, 1820—8

CUT NAILS.
A FEW HUNDRED POUNDS BEST Philadelphia Cut Nails and Brads, of various sizes, received and for sale by
WM. LEAY & SON.
April 14—164f

Still's For Sale.
THE subscriber has on hand STILL'S, of different sizes, and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash.
He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of COPPER, which enables him to furnish STILL'S and BOILERS, of any size, at the shortest notice.
He also carries on the TANNING BUSINESS, as usual.
STOVE PIPES, &c. also for sale.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—4f

Still's For Sale.
THE subscriber has on hand STILL'S, of different sizes, and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash.
He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of COPPER, which enables him to furnish STILL'S and BOILERS, of any size, at the shortest notice.
He also carries on the TANNING BUSINESS, as usual.
STOVE PIPES, &c. also for sale.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—4f

Malt Liquors.
GEORGE WOOD, has now for sale, at the **LEXINGTON NEW BREWERY,**
Porter and Beer,
And will in a short time, have PALE ALE ready for market, all brewed in the most celebrated London mode, as taught him by Richard Lower, esq. of Alton, Illinois, during this place.
Porter, \$5 per barrel
do. 14 per dozen
do. 7 per barrel
do. 75 cents per Jar of 31 gallons delivered at the Brewery.
Pale Ale, 9 per barrel
do. 2 per dozen.
The Jars will be found well adapted for small families, they are constructed so as to draw the liquor with a crane.
CASH will be paid for BARLEY at the highest price.
*Mr. Flower acquired his knowledge of Brewing, at Whitbread's Brewery, London, and was afterwards long extensively engaged in the trade.
Lexington New Brewery, Dec. 27—534f

James E. Davis,
WILL practice Law in the Fayette Courts. His office will be found over the room formerly occupied by Ja. Haggis, esq. first door below Frazer's corner. He pledges himself to be diligent and punctual in business confided to him.
Aug. 20—344f

LAW OFFICE.
Wm. T. Barry & Laurence Leary,
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of LAW, will attend to any business that may be entrusted to them. Their Office is kept opposite the Court-house, on Main street, adjoining Morton's corner.
Lexington, Sept. 23, 1819—394f

LAW OFFICE.
U. B. Chambers & J. F. Robinson,
WILL Practice LAW in conjunction in the Scott and Fayette Courts. Their Office is kept in Georgetown, opposite captain Brannin's Tavern.
51-3m December 17, 1819.

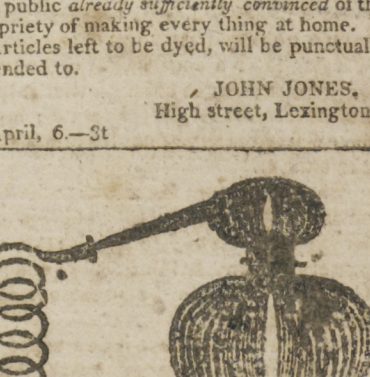
Public Notice.
THE subscriber will give for HOGS, delivered either gross or neat, at Lexington, on the Kentucky river, a liberal price. He will give 50 cents per Bushel for WHEAT—40 cents per Gallon for WHISKEY; and One Dollar per Bushel for PEAS or BEANS, delivered at the above place.
JAMES JOHNSON.
Great Crossings, Dec. 1819—494f

HEMP.
THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN HAND, Given for Hemp,
Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the property of JAMES KIRKS, dec'd, on Water-street.
HENRY WATT.
Lexington, February 5, 1819—4f

Dancing School.
MR. DARRAC,
RESPECTFULLY informs these young Gentlemen who may feel desirous of learning the polite art of Dancing, that an **EVENING SCHOOL** will be opened expressly for their convenience, on Tuesday and Friday nights, from 6 until 9 o'clock, in each week. Application to be made to Mr. Darrac.
54f January 21, 1820.

Rope-Making Business.
THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the
Rope-Making Business,
In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where **BALE ROPE, CABLES and TARED ROPE**, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of T. H.
MORRISON & BRUCE.
Lexington, Jan. 15, 1820—4f

Turkey Red, Yellow, & Nankeen Dyeing.
THE Subscriber proposes to dye the above colors, and if a sufficient supply of KENTUCKY raised madder can be procured, will warrant the red to be of superior brilliancy and durability, to any that has yet been imported to the western country, which many persons can testify who have purchased cotton yarn of that color, at my factory, about 12 years since. Although this colour has gone out of use for some years, yet it may be advantageously revived by filling it on blue warp, for chameleys, and is perhaps, the most beautiful specimen of domestic manufacture. The yellow will be beautiful, of various shades, from a pale to a rich gold color. And the Nankeens are warranted to be so far superior to the East India nankeen color, as to be indistinguishable, while a fibre of the cloth is remaining. Cloth dyed in this way, are more durable than when dyed of the nankeen color made with copers, as the keen particles of iron in copers, must cut the fibres of the cloth, and produce what is commonly called "a rotten color."
Various other colors will be dyed as the business may progress, by the encouragement of a public already sufficiently convinced of the propriety of making every thing at home.
Articles left to be dyed, will be punctually attended to.
JOHN JONES,
High street, Lexington
April, 6—3f


Still's For Sale.
THE subscriber has on hand STILL'S, of different sizes, and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash.
He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of COPPER, which enables him to furnish STILL'S and BOILERS, of any size, at the shortest notice.
He also carries on the TANNING BUSINESS, as usual.
STOVE PIPES, &c. also for sale.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—4f

Still's For Sale.
THE subscriber has on hand STILL'S, of different sizes, and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash.
He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of COPPER, which enables him to furnish STILL'S and BOILERS, of any size, at the shortest notice.
He also carries on the TANNING BUSINESS, as usual.
STOVE PIPES, &c. also for sale.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—4f